

Women

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Early women history

- 1800's women only had opportunities at home
- Few women completed their education
- Had no political voice



Women's Suffrage

1918: After WWI ended women gained hundreds of thousands of support

- Two reasons why women gained support:
 - Women proved they could have responsibilities in businesses
 - Many thought if women could vote, they would use their political power to ensure that U.S. does not go into another bloody and costly war

1920: 19th Amendment (Women's Suffrage) ratified, August 26.

- First time women had a say in government
- Large step towards the goal of equality between the sexes



Important Women

- Elizabeth Cady Stanton- July 1848 led a convention with 300 women in front of Seneca Falls, NY.
 - The convention adopted a Declaration of Sentiment to specify that ways in which American society degraded women.
- Politician Jeannette Rankin- Served as a role model for women who were embracing new opportunities.
 - Born on June 11, 1880, near Missoula, Montana.
 - Elected in Montana in 1916 and again in 1940
 - 1st woman elected to house of representatives and only member to vote against entering WWI and WWII.

Women During WWII

- Eighteen million women were in the workforce some six million of them for the first time
- Gave their time, energy, and some even gave their lives
- 350,000 American women served in uniform, both at home and abroad, volunteering for the newly formed Women's Army Auxiliary Corps
- Women served as nurses for the injured
- Number of women in heavy manufacturing increased some 460% and the nature of their work, as well as the size of the paychecks, changed just as dramatically
- Women workers were known as the "hidden army"
- In 1942, the Brooklyn Navy Yard lifted a 141-year ban on hiring women

Equal Rights Amendment

1972: Equal Rights Amendment passed by Congress and sent to states for ratification, March 22

- The Equal Rights Amendment was a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution designed to guarantee equal rights for women.
- Proposed by Alice Paul and Crystal Eastman both women's rights activists.
- Originally proposed in 1923
- Surpassed multiple deadlines for states to make a decision and eventually a decision was never made

1982: Equal Rights Amendment fails

Advancements for the Modern Woman

1960:

- Enovid goes on the market
- Was the first hormonal birth control pill
- The idea of the method was first developed in Worcester, MA and distributed by Searle in Chicago
- This pill was revolutionary in the way people viewed home birth control methods, allowing for easy and discreet use
- The pill was seen as taboo, socially, politically and legally

People of the Birth Control Movement in the United States

The Movement: Began in 1914 when a group of political radicals in New York City, led by Emma Goldman, Mary Dennett, and Margaret Sanger, became concerned about the hardships that childbirth and self-induced abortions brought to low-income women.

Margaret Sanger:

- Was an American birth control activist
- Established The American Birth Control League which evolved into the Planned Parenthood Federation of America
- Wanted to prevent unsafe abortions, so-called back-alley abortions, which were common at the time because abortions were usually illegal
- Opened up the first birth control clinic in the U.S. in 1916, which later led to her arrest for giving information on contraception

Outlawing Sexual Harassment

1993: Supreme Court rules that sexual harassment in the workplace is illegal.

- US EEOC, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, said "It is unlawful to harass a person (an applicant or employee) because of that person's sex."
- Pushes women closer to equality in the workplace

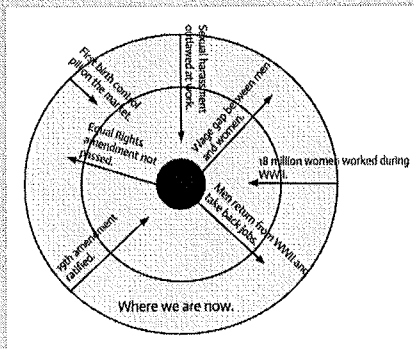
Techniques for Gaining Equality

- Pass legislation
 - Amendment 19
 - Attempted equal rights amendment
 - Sexual harassment in the workplace made illegal
- More individual rights
 - Birth control

Danish

Why women are not yet equal with men:

- In 2012 a statistic stated that women earn around 80.9% of what men make
- 70% of sex trafficking victims are women
- Women in social media are viewed as objects and inferior to men



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Jake Axbey,
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Chinese Americans

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Early History of Chinese-Americans

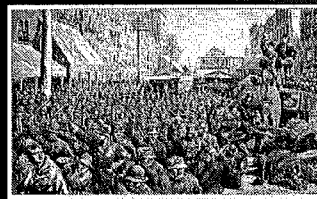
- In 1860 the Chinese-American population increased to 34,933 from the 4,000 in 1850
- Chinese workers migrated to the United States, first to work in gold mines, but also to take agriculture jobs, and work in factories, especially in the garment industry. They generally moved to the West.
- In 1882 a law was passed barring Chinese immigration to the U.S which lasted until 1902.
- Chinese workers highly criticized and blamed for taking american jobs

Key Individuals and mechanisms

- CWP formally known as the Asian Americans for Equality
- Not many tactics were used, some organizations formed yet generally the Chinese did not fight for equality
- Senator Hiram L. Fong is elected to serve 1959-1977, first Chimericanese member of the Senate.



Chinese Workers go on Strike



Spring 1886, Chinese workers go on strike to raise wages. Years following strike include exponential growth of chinese living and jobs from small communities

Creation of the C.A.C.A.

(1895) Creation of Chinese American Citizens Alliance (C.A.C.A.) which was used to secure equal rights for Americans of Chinese Ancestry. This group also helped Chinese Americans to gain better welfare in their communities.



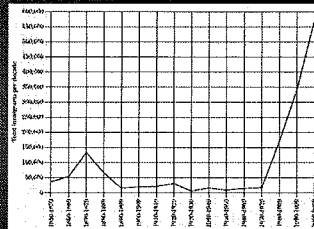
Congress Repeals Chinese Exclusion Laws



In 1943, Congress repeals the Chinese exclusion laws, allowing Chinese immigrants to become naturalized citizens and also enabling 105 Chinese immigrants into the country per year.

Immigration & Naturalization Act of 1965

- This Act allowed more immigrants to enter the country like refugees or people of whom could be of use
- Opened up the doors for many immigrants, the Asian immigrant numbers would more than quadruple
- Freed the Chinese of racial oppression

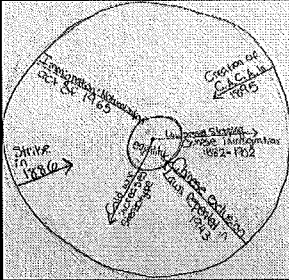


Brown vs. Board of Education:

- Took away the notion of Separate but equal which was established in the Plessy vs. Ferguson case



Danish



- Law passed Stopping Chinese immigration (1882-1902)
- Strike in 1886
- Creation of the C.A.C.A. in 1895
- Chinese Exclusion Laws repealed in 1943
- Immigration Naturalization act of 1964
- Cold War increased stereotype

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Irish Americans

Sophia, Brianna, Tatiana, Armon

Migration

- Migrated to America between 1845 to 1849 due to potato famine
- Boston, MA
- New York, NY
- Albany, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and out west to Butte, Montana, and San Francisco

What/Who Marginalized Them?

- The Irish were Catholic and were thus not accepted as well by the Protestant Northeast
- Anti-immigration riots occurred by 1860 in Boston and New York after the Irish overcrowded those areas
- American Nationalist Parties against Catholics and Roman Catholics were formed in opposition of Catholic Irish Americans
- The eastern middle class associated the Irish with political corruption and bossism.

Advancement in Society

Methods in Which Advanced:

- Created a surplus of labor in the areas which they inhabited
- Started petitions for reforms and immigration laws such as the San Francisco petition reform in February 2006
- It was easier for them to be accepted as english-speaking whites
- Elaine, a petitioning nanny, "The Irish are lucky because we speak english and we're white. We do get treated better. But we [undocumented immigrants] are all hard workers. We all want a better life."

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St. Patrick's Day

- On March 17, 1762, some Irish soldiers established the tradition of the St. Patrick's Day in the center of New York City
- The festivals include traditional Irish dancing and food
- Chicago in 1870 fights emerged on the streets during the parade because of ethnic differences. Today the rivalries are no longer present

Election of John F. Kennedy

- John F. Kennedy was a symbol of the Irish-American advancement in the United States
- Entered office in the early 1960's, which is coincidental with the increased representation of Irish-American in the Catholic Church

Legislation in Employment

- 1990, a new immigration law provided the distribution of 40,000 green cards through the lottery, with 16,000 of them being reserved for Irish-Americans.
- Since there were almost 120,000 undocumented Irish workers in America, and that minority was one of the highest in population.

Key Figures and The Labor Union Mvmnt.

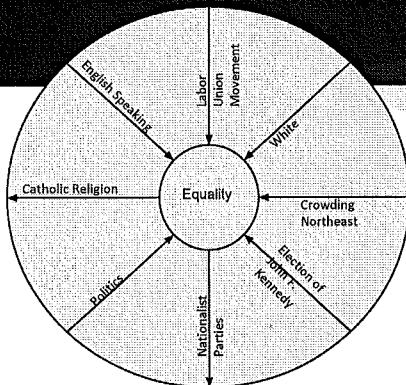
- Eugene Debs was the basis of the American Railway Union and he got
- Mother Jones was Irish and immigrated to the States when she was young.
- She contributed to the American Labor movement and was an adamant fighter for rights in the labor force.
- She was an ambitious woman (spent time in prisons, crossed military lines)
- Helped give mine workers confidence to speak up
- Changed (lessened) the hours of a work day (14)
- Irish faced obstacles in work force
- Started to demand for changes

The Catholic Church

- Throughout the 1960-70 decade, the Catholic Church began to represent Irish-Americans
- The Irish Catholics took controlling positions in the Catholic Church in bigger cities, thus forming overlapping centers of strength

Irish Today

- Today the Irish-American community is politically tied to the Democratic Party
- Their vote is considered a consistent boost to the Democratic Presidential Candidacy.
- Geographically they are still in the Northeast.
- Socially they no longer face any religious discriminations for being Catholic.



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Mexican Americans

Jake Morrissey, Julia Gruber
and Alexa Canzano

When, why, and where did they settle?

- U.S was a wealthy country with many job opportunities, Latin America had political instability and poverty with large financial crises
- Mexicans saw life to be better in the U.S
- Largest concentrations of Mexican's settled in states of Texas, southern California, and Arizona (southern areas closest to Mexico)

Mexican American War (1846-1848)

- Texas gained its independence from Mexico in 1836 and initially the United States declined to incorporate it into the union, largely because northern political interests were against the addition of a new slave state
- The Mexican government warned the U.S. that any attempt of annexation would lead to a war.
- U.S. President James K. Polk believed in "manifest destiny", deciding to annex Texas and causing the Mexican American War to begin.
- Mexicans became an enemy of the United States.
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war in 1848 marking the Rio Grande as the new border of U.S. and Mexico.

Treaty Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)

- Brought the official end to the Mexican American war on February 2nd, 1848
- The U.S. paid Mexico \$15 million, agreeing to settle all claims of U.S citizens against Mexico.
- The treaty added territory included present-day states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.
- Mexico gave up Texas.
- Mexicans living in Texas were granted citizenship after living there for a year, however when gold was found in Texas in 1848, a rush to get gold caused the U.S. government to eventually forget about their promise.

Gold Rush

- In the fall of 1848, the first wave of Mexican miners traveled overland to California to join the gold rush.
- They numbered between two and three thousand and often traveled in entire families.
- By early 1849, there were an estimated 6,000 Mexicans digging for gold.
- In California, a region that had so recently been their own, the Mexicans found they were considered foreigners by the legions of Anglo miners from the east.
- To make matters more difficult, many of the Mexicans were experienced miners which soon made them the target of American animosity and violence.
- In April 1850 California passed a statewide foreign miners' tax, which charged foreign nationals \$20 per month to work the placers. The tax was rigidly enforced against Mexicans and Chileans to encourage them to leave the gold region. In some cases, the new law prompted revenge.
- By September 1850 about 15,000 Mexicans had left the southern gold region.

Early History

- In the late 1800s, the railroads hired more Mexicans than members of any other ethnic group to construct rail lines in the Southwest.
- Work was tough and the railroads made them work for less money than other ethnic groups.
- Mexicans were also important in the mining and agriculture in the Southwest.
- Mexican Americans became the major labor force in the agricultural industries in 1902 when the National Reclamation Act gave government assistance for irrigation projects, and the southwest desert areas bloomed.

Early History

- Some Mexicans and African Americans, in the Southwest, were forced into debt peonage.
- Debt peonage is a system that bound laborers into slavery in order to work off a debt to the employer.
- Not until 1911 did the Supreme Court declare involuntary peonage a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Early History

- In addition, Mexican Americans struggled to gain political power ever since the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
- Except in New Mexico Mexican Americans found themselves largely excluded from politics despite civil rights guaranteed them by the treaty.
- Not until World War I did they begin to gain political power/presence due to the veterans sparking the Tejanos to establish organizations designed to enlarge the scope of Mexicans participation in politics.
- In 1929 the organizations coalesced into the League of United Latin American Citizens.
- However, starting in 1932, The United States government began to deport Mexicans. Between 300,000 and 500,000 Mexican Americans were forced out of the United States in the 1930s.

World War II

- World War II created a shortage in agriculture. Federal government initiated a program in 1942, allowing Mexican *braceros* (hired hands) into the United States to harvest crops.
- Hundreds of thousands of braceros entered the U.S. on a short term basis between 1942 and 1947. Many remained in the U.S. after the war ended, illegally and legally.
- Another hundred of thousands of Mexicans entered the country illegally to escape poor economic conditions in Mexico during this time as well.
- The war allowed struggling Mexicans to enter the U.S. and escape.

The Longoria Incident

- One of the more notorious instances of prejudice against Mexican Americans.
- Felix Longoria was a Mexican-American World War II hero who had been killed in the Philippines and the only undertaker in his hometown in Texas refused to provide Longoria's family with funeral services.
- Outraged Mexican Americans stepped up their efforts to get rid of the discrimination.
- Caused Mexican-American veterans to organize the G.I. Forum (1948), which helped improve veteran benefits and medical care.
- Ignacio Lopez founded the Unity League of California to register Mexican-American voters and to promote candidates who would represent their interests.

Hernandez v. The State of Texas

- In 1950, Pete Hernandez was charged with murder and convicted by an all-white jury in Jackson County, Texas. Like many Texas counties at the time, Jackson County systematically excluded Hispanic persons from jury service.
- On appeal to the Supreme Court, Hernandez argued that the equal protection guarantee of the U.S. Constitution protected persons from discrimination not just on the basis of race, but also on the basis of class.
- The Supreme Court agreed, and ruled that Hernandez had the constitutional right to be tried by a jury of his peers, and any system that excluded persons of his own class was invalid.
- The Supreme Court recognized that Latinos were suffering inequality and profound discrimination, paving the way for Hispanic Americans to use legal means to fight for their equality. This was also the first Supreme Court case briefed and argued by Mexican American attorneys.

César Chávez

- Head of the United Farm Workers union, used strikes and marches to secure better working and living conditions
- Convinced 17 million Americans to stop buying nonunion-picked grapes
- By 1970 the economic toll of the boycott forced growers to recognize the United Farm Workers union and raise wages

IRCA Grants Amnesty

- Seeking to bring illegal immigration under control while maintaining a stable agricultural labor force, President Ronald Reagan signed the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA).
- It was intended to toughen U.S. immigration law; border security was to be enforced and employers were now required to monitor the immigration status of their employees.
- It also, however, granted amnesty to nearly three million immigrants - mostly Mexicans - who had quietly slipped across the border during the 1970s and '80s.

Danish

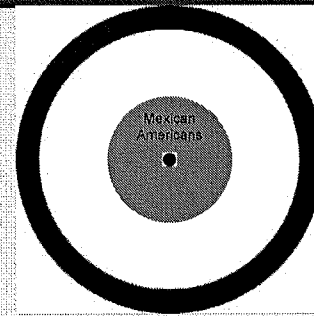


Table 3. Distribution of Mexican Immigrants Across Industries (Pct.)

Industry	Natives	All Mexican Immigrants	Legal Mexican Immigrants	Illegal Mexican Immigrants
Fishing, Agriculture, Forestry	2.1	14.5	11.0	17.7
Mining	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Manufacturing: Nonurable Goods	6.5	12.1	12.0	12.3
Manufacturing: Durable Goods	10.7	11.5	11.8	11.0
Construction	7.3	14.0	10.0	17.9
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	8.0	3.5	4.5	2.4
Wholesale	4.9	4.0	3.6	4.4
Retail	13.5	17.4	18.4	10.4
Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.1	1.9	2.5	1.2
Business and Repair Services	6.7	0.5	5.9	7.3
Personal Services	2.4	6.1	0.2	5.0
Entertainment and Recreation	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Professional Services	23.6	8.3	10.0	2.1
Government	5.3	0.6	1.3	0.3

Figures are for all workers 16 and over who worked full time for at least part of the year in 1994.

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Native Americans

Equality and Hierarchy

What social and political forces marginalized them?

- 1830- Indian Removal Act was requested and signed by President Jackson forcing 92 percent of all Native Americans living east of the Mississippi River to Native American Territory west of the Mississippi; (De Jure)
- 1845-1870- The California Gold Rush began and organized civilian campaigns were lead to massacre the Native Americans. Before the Gold Rush, Native Americans outnumbered whites by almost 10 to 1. (De Facto)
- 1890- Public outcry from fearful whites request the Native Americans are controlled by the US Army. Settlers express fears of being attacked. Leads to Sioux reservation being reduced to 1/4 of the size. (De Jure and De Facto)
- 1900- Government officials, ranchers, farmers, and other Whites reduce Native American land holdings by about 95% (there is a difference between Native American "holdings" and "reservation lands") (De Jure)
- Massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890. (De Jure)

Key individuals and mechanisms



- Squanto was a member of the Patuxet tribe. He was captured by English explorers in the 17th century and sold into slavery but was able to escape.
- Sacagawea: She was kidnapped when she was around ten, being sold to and wed to a French Canadian man, Toussaint Charbonneau. Helped explorers find there way through North America and gave a good perception of Native Americans to the Settlers.
- The AIM- an organization created in 1968 to address American Indian sovereignty, treaty issues, spirituality, and leadership, incidents of police harassment and racism against Native Americans forced to move away from reservations and tribal culture.
- Crazy Horse, Two moons, and other war chiefs. Led the Battle of little Big Horn by uniting their tribes.

Four Most Pivotal Events

- Native Americans granted citizenship-1924
- Indian Reorganization Act-1934
- Indian Civil Rights Act-1968
- President Nixon's speech to congress-1970

Native Americans Granted Citizenship-1924

It was assumed that Native Americans would be granted citizenship when the 14th amendment was ratified but it was not until 1924 that they were considered citizens.

“subject to the jurisdiction thereof”

Indian Reorganization Act-1934

This was a piece of federal legislation that allowed for self-governance, restoration of land and free resources to create a strong economy.



Indian Civil Rights Act-1968

The Indian Civil Rights Act granted freedom of speech, religion, press and protest to Native Americans. Putting them on somewhat equal footing with American Citizens.

(1st amendment rights)

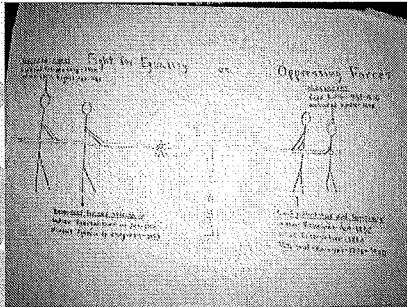


President Nixon's Speech to Congress-1970

Nixon gave a speech to congress which demanded the end of termination and past federal policies which allowed the Native Americans to develop a new self-determination.



Danish



Granted Citizenship-1924
 Indian Civil Rights Act-1968
 Indian Reorganization Act-1934
 Nixon's Speech to Congress-1970
 Gold Rush-1845-1870
 Wounded Knee-1890
 Indian Removal Act-1830
 Sioux Reservation-1890
 95% Land Removal-1776-1900

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